SOURCE: 61 FR 40308, Aug. 2, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 563f.1 Authority, purpose, and scope.

- (a) Authority. This part is issued under the provisions of the Depository Institution Management Interlocks Act (Interlocks Act) (12 U.S.C. 3201 et seq.), as amended.
- (b) Purpose. The purpose of the Interlocks Act and this part is to foster competition by generally prohibiting a management official from serving two nonaffiliated depository organizations in situations where the management interlock likely would have an anticompetitive effect.
- (c) *Scope*. This part applies to management officials of savings associations, savings and loan holding companies, and affiliates of either.

§ 563f.2 Definitions.

For purposes of this part, the following definitions apply:

- (a) Affiliate. (1) The term affiliate has the meaning given in section 202 of the Interlocks Act (12 U.S.C. 3201). For purposes of that section 202, shares held by an individual include shares held by members of his or her immediate family. "Immediate family" means spouse, mother, father, child, grandchild, sister, brother, or any of their spouses, whether or not any of their shares are held in trust.
- (2) For purposes of section 202(3)(B) of (12)Interlocks Act U.S.C. 3201(3)(B)), an affiliate relationship involving a savings association or savings and loan holding company based on common ownership does not exist if the OTS determines, after giving the affected persons the opportunity to respond, that the asserted affiliation was established in order to avoid the prohibitions of the Interlocks Act and does not represent a true commonality of interest between the depository organizations. In making this determination, the OTS considers, among other things, whether a person, including members of his or her immediate family, whose shares are necessary to constitute the group owns a nominal percentage of the shares of one of the organizations and the percentage is substantially disproportionate to that person's owner-

ship of shares in the other organization.

- (b) Area median income means:
- (1) The median family income for the metropolitan statistical area (MSA), if a depository organization is located in an MSA; or
- (2) The statewide nonmetropolitan median family income, if a depository organization is located outside an MSA.
- (c) Community means a city, town, or village, and contiguous or adjacent cities, towns, or villages.
- (d) Contiguous or adjacent cities, towns, or villages means cities, towns, or villages whose borders touch each other or whose borders are within 10 road miles of each other at their closest points. The property line of an office located in an unincorporated city, town, or village is the boundary line of that city, town, or village for the purpose of this definition.
- (e) Depository holding company means a bank holding company or a savings and loan holding company (as more fully defined in section 202 of the Interlocks Act (12 U.S.C. 3201)) having its principal office located in the United States.
- (f) Depository institution means a commercial bank (including a private bank), a savings bank, a trust company, a savings and loan association, a building and loan association, a homestead association, a cooperative bank, an industrial bank, or a credit union, chartered under the laws of the United States and having a principal office located in the United States. Additionally, a United States office, including a branch or agency, of a foreign commercial bank is a depository institution.
- (g) Depository institution affiliate means a depository institution that is an affiliate of a depository organization.
- (h) Depository organization means a depository institution or a depository holding company.
- (i) Low- and moderate-income areas means census tracts (or, if an area is not in a census tract, block numbering areas delineated by the United States Bureau of the Census) where the median family income is less than 100 percent of the area median income.